

UNDER NEW BOARD

Governor Capper Would Shift Prison Management.

He Would Merge Boards of Corrections and Control.

MAJOR BROWN IS ROPED IN

Capper Says "Iron Jaw" Was Looking for Reappointment.

Location of Permanent Offices in the Capital City.

If he has anything to do with the affairs of the 1917 legislature, Governor Capper will urge that all prison management in the state be placed under the board of control. The 1915 legislature defeated a bill which had for its purpose the merging of the board of corrections with the control board.

At present the board of corrections has supervision over the state penitentiary at Lansing, the state reformatory at Hutchinson, the girls' industrial school at Topeka. The governor believes one board can manage the affairs of both the penal institutions and the big state cities and that the two bodies should be consolidated.

In the recent legislative session, a bill was introduced which tended to combine the work of the two boards and would abolish the board of corrections. It was charged that the bill was offered in an effort to separate W. E. Brown, who has been in charge of the board of corrections, from his job on the control board. Finally an amendment was attached to the house bill which provided that no changes should be made in the personnel of the board of control during the term for which the individual members had been appointed and confirmed. Even then the bill didn't look just right to the Democratic senate and it died in the upper house hopper.

One on Major Brown. "I have always the right that Major Brown may or may not win the defeat of the bill," said the governor. "Brown seemed to feel that there was a chance for his reappointment to a place on the board of corrections and felt that the passage of the bill would isolate him out of a job."

Regardless of any action which Brown may or may not have taken, the result was the same. The bill was never passed. It was urged that the work of prison management and the management of the big charities required the selection of men of different temperament and that one board could not successfully handle the two departments.

"I believe the state will yet enact a law consolidating the two boards and am strongly in favor of the passage of such a law," the governor stated in a discussion of his views concerning board consolidation. "If I have anything to do with the next legislative session, I will surely recommend that the two boards be merged." It is the governor's plan to handle the entire work with a board of three members. He will provide for the location of permanent offices in Topeka and would require that every member of the board give his entire time to the state.

WIDE OF BATTLE TURNS

[Continued from Page One.]

The Russians are on the offensive on two-thirds of the eastern battle front, recapturing villages and taking heavy toll in prisoners.

Bulgaria Now Hesitates. The Italian war office claims fresh successes. Serbian artillery is holding up the Austro-German advance. Dispatches from Athens today said that Bulgaria, which today is leaning into war, with the Austro-Germans, is hesitating.

The newspapers called for moderation on the part of the widely enthusiastic British public today. They pointed out that the allies must have suffered heavily in the furious smashes toward Lens and in the Champagne region, and that the communication may bring news of serious reverses. They stated that the sudden offensive movement launched Saturday night was a "feeling out" of the German position preliminary to a real offensive and that the present attacks may cease before night.

Deluge of Fire.

Dispatches from Paris and from Dutch points today stated that the great battle front from Arras northward to the sea and in the Champagne region without interruption throughout Sunday night and is continuing today. The Anglo-French batteries are deluging the German works with a blasting fire. Perhaps no other battle on the western front has seen such savage hand to hand fighting as this.

Thousands of dead and wounded lie about the burning ruins of the village of Souchez, now entirely in French hands. Other thousands are buried on the slopes of Hill 70 captured by the French in an impetuous charge. German trenches captured by the French in the Champagne region were choked with mangled bodies.

Germans Rush Up More Men.

The Germans are rushing new divisions through Belgium to meet the combined Anglo-French attack on the important railway center of Lens. Throughout the early hours of Sunday, German gunners poured a frightful fire on the British position on the heights west of the town. The enemy poured a steady stream of shells over the summit and down the western slope to prevent the British bringing up guns to bombard Lens.

A furious fight for possession of Hill 70 is expected to be on for many hours, if it has not already begun. The position absolutely dominates the valley of the Scheldt, and is the key to the German and Austrian in the southeastern theater.

STRIKE LIKE BOLT

French Require Only 20 Minutes to Complete Victory.

Sweep Over German Trenches Like Mighty Wave.

JOKE, WAITING FATEFUL WORD

Little or No Musketry; Bayonet Does Work.

Affair of Perthes Only Beginning of Tri-Color Effort.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say the only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

French Dominate Situation. "After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transferred to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was sounded, the French infantry rushed forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

There was little or no musketry. The bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What men were left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

Only a Beginning. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory cheerily. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theaters last night. The orchestras played the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

LOOKED FOR ADVANCE

[Continued from Page One.]

London contained no mention of the naval incident nor of the capture of more than 5,000 French and British in the land fighting reported by wireless today, the censor evidently having been misled by the German statement referring to the statements.

Allied airmen have bombed Bruges, Belgium, apparently putting the city's gas works out of commission.

Slaves More Than Held Own. On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own in some points and doing even better in some sectors. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vilnius and Smorgon.

Petrograd reports new successes east of Novo Grodek and to the north of Pinsk with the taking of several hundred prisoners.

Little Activity in Dardanelles. Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success of a counter-mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

Shell fire from a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal Transport of 2,555 tons, south of Crete in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

Twenty merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the Greek government for use in transporting troops, of whom 400,000 are only announced to have been called to the colors by the mobilization order.

Rumania in a note couched in friendly terms has asked the Sofia government an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparation, according to information reaching Italy.

Bulgaria Sees a Light. The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile intentions.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Drinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front.

The German attack now seems to be slackening. Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honey-combed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem, the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK. Heavy Losses in Men and Material Along Western Front.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties, and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication made public here today.

The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne, is admitted by the war office.

The communication says: "Southwest of Lille, the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds enclosed between the two positions. A counter attack is progressing favorably."

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily repulsed at several points with the heaviest of losses for the enemy.

In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

"However, all attempts to break through failed."

STRIKE LIKE BOLT

French Require Only 20 Minutes to Complete Victory.

Sweep Over German Trenches Like Mighty Wave.

JOKE, WAITING FATEFUL WORD

Little or No Musketry; Bayonet Does Work.

Affair of Perthes Only Beginning of Tri-Color Effort.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say the only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

French Dominate Situation. "After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transferred to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was sounded, the French infantry rushed forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

There was little or no musketry. The bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What men were left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

Only a Beginning. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory cheerily. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theaters last night. The orchestras played the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

LOOKED FOR ADVANCE

[Continued from Page One.]

London contained no mention of the naval incident nor of the capture of more than 5,000 French and British in the land fighting reported by wireless today, the censor evidently having been misled by the German statement referring to the statements.

Allied airmen have bombed Bruges, Belgium, apparently putting the city's gas works out of commission.

Slaves More Than Held Own. On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own in some points and doing even better in some sectors. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vilnius and Smorgon.

Petrograd reports new successes east of Novo Grodek and to the north of Pinsk with the taking of several hundred prisoners.

Little Activity in Dardanelles. Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success of a counter-mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

Shell fire from a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal Transport of 2,555 tons, south of Crete in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

Twenty merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the Greek government for use in transporting troops, of whom 400,000 are only announced to have been called to the colors by the mobilization order.

Rumania in a note couched in friendly terms has asked the Sofia government an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparation, according to information reaching Italy.

Bulgaria Sees a Light. The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile intentions.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Drinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front.

The German attack now seems to be slackening. Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honey-combed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem, the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK. Heavy Losses in Men and Material Along Western Front.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties, and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication made public here today.

The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne, is admitted by the war office.

The communication says: "Southwest of Lille, the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds enclosed between the two positions. A counter attack is progressing favorably."

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily repulsed at several points with the heaviest of losses for the enemy.

In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

"However, all attempts to break through failed."

STRIKE LIKE BOLT

French Require Only 20 Minutes to Complete Victory.

Sweep Over German Trenches Like Mighty Wave.

JOKE, WAITING FATEFUL WORD

Little or No Musketry; Bayonet Does Work.

Affair of Perthes Only Beginning of Tri-Color Effort.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say the only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

French Dominate Situation. "After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transferred to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was sounded, the French infantry rushed forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

There was little or no musketry. The bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What men were left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

Only a Beginning. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory cheerily. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theaters last night. The orchestras played the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

LOOKED FOR ADVANCE

[Continued from Page One.]

London contained no mention of the naval incident nor of the capture of more than 5,000 French and British in the land fighting reported by wireless today, the censor evidently having been misled by the German statement referring to the statements.

Allied airmen have bombed Bruges, Belgium, apparently putting the city's gas works out of commission.

Slaves More Than Held Own. On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own in some points and doing even better in some sectors. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vilnius and Smorgon.

Petrograd reports new successes east of Novo Grodek and to the north of Pinsk with the taking of several hundred prisoners.

Little Activity in Dardanelles. Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success of a counter-mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

Shell fire from a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal Transport of 2,555 tons, south of Crete in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

Twenty merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the Greek government for use in transporting troops, of whom 400,000 are only announced to have been called to the colors by the mobilization order.

Rumania in a note couched in friendly terms has asked the Sofia government an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparation, according to information reaching Italy.

Bulgaria Sees a Light. The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile intentions.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Drinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front.

The German attack now seems to be slackening. Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honey-combed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem, the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK. Heavy Losses in Men and Material Along Western Front.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties, and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication made public here today.

The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne, is admitted by the war office.

The communication says: "Southwest of Lille, the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds enclosed between the two positions. A counter attack is progressing favorably."

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily repulsed at several points with the heaviest of losses for the enemy.

In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

"However, all attempts to break through failed."

STRIKE LIKE BOLT

French Require Only 20 Minutes to Complete Victory.

Sweep Over German Trenches Like Mighty Wave.

JOKE, WAITING FATEFUL WORD

Little or No Musketry; Bayonet Does Work.

Affair of Perthes Only Beginning of Tri-Color Effort.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say the only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

French Dominate Situation. "After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transferred to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was sounded, the French infantry rushed forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

There was little or no musketry. The bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What men were left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

Only a Beginning. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory cheerily. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theaters last night. The orchestras played the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

LOOKED FOR ADVANCE

[Continued from Page One.]

London contained no mention of the naval incident nor of the capture of more than 5,000 French and British in the land fighting reported by wireless today, the censor evidently having been misled by the German statement referring to the statements.

Allied airmen have bombed Bruges, Belgium, apparently putting the city's gas works out of commission.

Slaves More Than Held Own. On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own in some points and doing even better in some sectors. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vilnius and Smorgon.

Petrograd reports new successes east of Novo Grodek and to the north of Pinsk with the taking of several hundred prisoners.

Little Activity in Dardanelles. Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success of a counter-mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

Shell fire from a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal Transport of 2,555 tons, south of Crete in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

Twenty merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the Greek government for use in transporting troops, of whom 400,000 are only announced to have been called to the colors by the mobilization order.

Rumania in a note couched in friendly terms has asked the Sofia government an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparation, according to information reaching Italy.

Bulgaria Sees a Light. The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile intentions.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Drinsk, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated his efforts, perhaps at the expense of the southern front.

The German attack now seems to be slackening. Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that it will be no light task to attempt to push the Germans from positions honey-combed with trenches. Now that the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem, the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

BERLIN ADMITS A SETBACK. Heavy Losses in Men and Material Along Western Front.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The repulse of a German division near Loos, northwest of Lens, with considerable casualties, and the loss of materials, is admitted in the German official communication made public here today.

The evacuation of an advanced German position north of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne, is admitted by the war office.

The communication says: "Southwest of Lille, the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally, we had considerable losses, including material of all kinds enclosed between the two positions. A counter attack is progressing favorably."

We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily repulsed at several points with the heaviest of losses for the enemy.

In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes, one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by a bombardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first.

"However, all attempts to break through failed."

STRIKE LIKE BOLT

French Require Only 20 Minutes to Complete Victory.

Sweep Over German Trenches Like Mighty Wave.

JOKE, WAITING FATEFUL WORD

Little or No Musketry; Bayonet Does Work.

Affair of Perthes Only Beginning of Tri-Color Effort.

Paris, Sept. 27.—Reports from the front say the only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and overrun the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While awaiting the moment for the attack, the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and the glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

French Dominate Situation. "After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transferred to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle.

"The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was sounded, the French infantry rushed forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on."

There was little or no musketry. The bayonet did most of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What men were left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves."

Only a Beginning. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only a beginning of the French effort.

Parisians received news of the victory cheerily. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theaters last night. The orchestras played the "Marseillaise."

There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

LOOKED FOR ADVANCE

[Continued from Page One.]

London contained no mention of the naval incident nor of the capture of more than 5,000 French and British in the land fighting reported by wireless today, the censor evidently having been misled by the German statement referring to the statements.

Allied airmen have bombed Bruges, Belgium, apparently putting the city's gas works out of commission.

Slaves More Than Held Own. On the eastern front, the Russians seem to be holding their own in some points and doing even better in some sectors. Their resistance around Dvinsk is apparently stronger while they are desperately battling with the Germans near Vilnius and Smorgon.

Petrograd reports new successes east of Novo Grodek and to the north of Pinsk with the taking of several hundred prisoners.

Little Activity in Dardanelles. Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported from the Dardanelles. The Turks announce the success of a counter-mining operation and the continuation of artillery exchanges.

Shell fire from a German submarine sank the British steamer Natal Transport of 2,555 tons, south of Crete in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

Twenty merchant vessels have been requisitioned by the Greek government for use in transporting troops, of whom 400,000 are only announced to have been called to the colors by the mobilization order.

Rumania in a note couched in friendly terms has asked the Sofia government an explanation of Bulgaria's military preparation, according to information reaching Italy.

Bulgaria Sees a Light. The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile intentions.